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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
10/630,892	07/30/2003	Stephen E. Terry	I-2-0377.1US	7949
24374	7590	06/30/2005	EXAMINER	
VOLPE AND KOENIG, P.C. DEPT. ICC UNITED PLAZA, SUITE 1600 30 SOUTH 17TH STREET PHILADELPHIA, PA 19103			DANIEL JR, WILLIE J	
			ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
			2686	

DATE MAILED: 06/30/2005

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

Office Action Summary

Application No.

10/630,892

Applicant(s)

TERRY, STEPHEN E.

Examiner

Willie J. Daniel, Jr.

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-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If the period for reply specified above is less than thirty (30) days, a reply within the statutory minimum of thirty (30) days will be considered timely.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

- 1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on 05 January 2005.
- 2a) ☒ This action is **FINAL**. 2b) ☐ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 1-3 and 8-18 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) 1-3 and 8-18 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

- 9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☐ The drawing(s) filed on _____ is/are: a) ☐ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) ☐ All b) ☐ Some * c) ☐ None of:
1. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
2. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
3. ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

- 1) ☒ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
- 2) ☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
- 3) ☒ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____
- 4) ☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____
- 5) ☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152)
- 6) ☐ Other: _____

DETAILED ACTION

1. This action is in response to applicant's amendment filed on 05 January 2005. **Claims 1-3, 8-18** are now pending in the present application.

Information Disclosure Statement

2. The information disclosure statement (IDS) submitted on 05 January 2005 is in compliance with the provisions of 37 CFR 1.97 and is being considered by the examiner. The IDS is a supplemental IDS to properly cite a document listed on a previous IDS that was submitted on certificate of transmission/ mailing date 24 June 2004.

Claim Objections

3. **Claims 2-3 and 13-14** are objected to because of the following informalities:
 - a. Regarding Claims 2 and 13, applicant states "...the temporary identity...". Examiner interprets as "the temporary user specific identity" which relates to "temporary user specific identities" as stated by applicant in independent claims 1 and 12.

Appropriate correction is required.

4. This list of examples is not intended to be exhaustive.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

5. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

Claims 1-3, 8-10, 12-17 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Applicant's admitted Prior Art (hereinafter Prior Art) in view of **Le et al.** (hereinafter **Le**) (**US 6,556,820 B1**).

Regarding **Claim 1**, Prior Art discloses in a cellular network which reads on the claimed “wireless communication system”, a method of paging a plurality of users belonging to a group paging (GP) which reads on the claimed “paging group”, wherein user identities are provided that correlate to common paging channels and paging occasions (105, 110) (see pg. 1, [0005-0006]; Fig. 1), the method comprising:

activating a group paging (GP) which reads on the claimed “point-to-multipoint (PtM) service” for a plurality of wireless transmit/receive units (WTRUs) within a PtM service user group (see Fig. 1), where the user equipment (UE) can be paged during group paging;

identities (e.g., unique UE identity) correlating to the same physical paging channel and paging occasion (110) associated with group paging (see pg. 1, [0005-0006]; Fig. 1), where the frame of the paging channel has an occasion for group paging (GP) and the UE has an identity for PtP services in which an identity for group paging would be inherent.

selecting a physical paging channel from a list of paging channels (see pg. 2, [0008]; Fig. 1); and

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determining a particular paging occasion (105, 110) on the selected physical paging channel, the paging occasion (105, 110) being identified by a unique radio frame number on the selected physical paging channels (see pg. 1, [0005-0006]; pg. 4, [0018], [0021], line 3-5; Fig. 1), where frame of the paging channel has a paging occasion for the UE in which the frame number would be inherent for the paging occasion of the channel (communication path). Prior Art fails to disclose having the feature assigning new temporary user specific identities to each of the WTRUs in response to activating the PtM service, the temporary user specific identities. However, the examiner maintains that the feature assigning new temporary user specific identities to each of the WTRUs in response to activating the PtM service, the temporary user specific identities was well known in the art, as taught by Le.

In the same field of endeavor, Le discloses the feature assigning temporary mobile subscriber identity (TMSI) which reads on the claimed “new temporary user specific identities” to each of the WTRUs in response to activating the PtM service, the temporary user specific identities (TMSI) (see col. 7, lines 45-48, 56-62; col. 12, lines 9-43; Figs. 3 “ref. 7”, 7 “ref. 728”), where the mobile is provided a TMSI which is used in a paging group.

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to combine the teachings of Prior Art and Le to have the feature assigning new temporary user specific identities to each of the WTRUs in response to activating the PtM service, the temporary user specific identities, in order to have a scheme for providing mobility management for terminals with multiple subscriptions, as taught by Le (see col. 3, lines 2-8).

Regarding **Claim 2**, Prior Art discloses the method of claim 1 wherein the selected

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physical paging channel is substantially equivalent to the identity (e.g., unique UE identity) mod K, where K is the number of physical paging channels that exist with a cell (see pg. 2, [0007-0008]; pg. 4, [0021]; pg. 1, [0005-0006]; Fig. 1), where the UE selects a physical paging channel. Prior Art fails to disclose having the feature temporary identity. However, the examiner maintains that the feature temporary identity was well known in the art, as taught by Le.

Le discloses the feature temporary mobile subscriber identity (TMSI) which reads on the claimed “temporary identity” (see col. 7, lines 45-48, 56-62; col. 12, lines 9-43; Figs. 3 “ref. 7”, 7 “ref. 728”), where the mobile telephone is provided a TMSI.

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to combine the teachings of Prior Art and Le to have the feature temporary identity, in order to have a scheme for providing mobility management for terminals with multiple subscriptions, as taught by Le (see col. 3, lines 2-8).

Regarding **Claim 3**, Prior Art discloses the method of claim 2 wherein the unique radio frame number is substantially equivalent to:

$\{\text{identity div } K\} \bmod \{\text{discontinuous reception cycle length}\} + n * \{\text{discontinuous reception cycle length}\}$ (see pg. 4, [0018]; Fig. 1), where the frame has identifiers UP and GP and the identity (e.g., unique UE identity) is used to determine the frame number. Prior Art fails to disclose having the feature temporary identity. However, the examiner maintains that the feature temporary identity was well known in the art, as taught by Le.

Le discloses the feature temporary mobile subscriber identity (TMSI) which reads on the claimed “temporary identity” (see col. 7, lines 45-48, 56-62; col. 12, lines 9-43; Figs. 3 “ref. 7”, 7 “ref. 728”), where the mobile telephone is provided a TMSI.

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to combine the teachings of Prior Art and Le to have the feature temporary identity, in order to have a scheme for providing mobility management for terminals with multiple subscriptions, as taught by Le (see col. 3, lines 2-8).

Regarding **Claim 8**, Prior Art discloses the method of claim 1 wherein a paging identity unique UE identity is used to synchronize paging occasions (105, 110) of both point-to-point (PtP) and PtM services (see pg. 1, [0005-0006]; pg. 4, [0018], [0021], lines 3-5; Fig. 1), where the unique UE identity is associated with the point-to-point (UP) and point-to-multipoint (GP) paging which are synchronized within the frame of the channel (communication path). The frame has identifiers UP and GP that are equally separated by 9 slots until the next UP and GP to provide synchronization for the paging occasion. Prior Art fails to disclose having the feature a temporary WTRU identity. However, the examiner maintains that the feature a temporary WTRU identity was well known in the art, as taught by Le.

Le discloses the feature temporary mobile subscriber identity (TMSI) which reads on the claimed “temporary WTRU identity” (see col. 7, lines 45-48, 56-62; col. 12, lines 9-43; Figs. 3 “ref. 7”, 7 “ref. 728”), where the mobile telephone is provided a TMSI.

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to combine the teachings of Prior Art and Le to have the feature a

temporary WTRU identity, in order to have a scheme for providing mobility management for terminals with multiple subscriptions, as taught by Le (see col. 3, lines 2-8).

Regarding **Claim 9**, Prior Art fails to disclose having the feature wherein a plurality of the WTRUs have a common paging occasion for both user specific and PtM user group paging. However, the examiner maintains that the feature wherein a plurality of the WTRUs have a common paging occasion for both user specific and PtM user group paging was well known in the art, as taught by Le.

Le discloses the feature wherein a plurality of the mobile stations (110, 1410) which reads on the claimed “WTRUs” have a common paging occasion for both user specific and PtM user group paging (see col. 12, lines 9-24; Figs. 14), where the mobile terminal during a common occasion listens to one paging subchannel for paging signals that are user specific and/or group paging.

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to combine the teachings of Prior Art and Le to have the feature wherein a plurality of the WTRUs have a common paging occasion for both user specific and PtM user group paging, in order to have a scheme for providing mobility management for terminals with multiple subscriptions, as taught by Le (see col. 3, lines 2-8).

Regarding **Claim 10**, Prior Art fails to disclose having the feature wherein, upon the occurrence of a paging occasion, the WTRUs check for both the WTRU specific paging identity and PtM user group identity. However, the examiner maintains that the feature wherein, upon the occurrence of a paging occasion, the WTRUs check for both the WTRU specific paging identity and PtM user group identity was well known in the art, as taught by

Le.

Le discloses the feature wherein, upon the occurrence of a paging occasion, the WTRUs check for both the WTRU specific paging identity (e.g., TMSI) and PtM user group identity (e.g., paging group 1) (see col. 12, lines 9-24; Figs. 14), where the mobile terminal during an occasion listens to one paging subchannel for paging signals that are user specific and/or group paging.

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to combine the teachings of Prior Art and Le to have the feature wherein, upon the occurrence of a paging occasion, the WTRUs check for both the WTRU specific paging identity and PtM user group identity, in order to have a scheme for providing mobility management for terminals with multiple subscriptions, as taught by Le (see col. 3, lines 2-8).

Regarding **Claim 12**, Prior Art discloses a cellular network which reads on the claimed “wireless communication system” for paging a plurality of users belonging to a group paging (GP) which reads on the claimed “paging group”, wherein user identities are provided that correlate to common paging channels and paging occasions (105, 110) (see pg. 1, [0005-0006]; Fig. 1), the method comprising:

means (e.g., network or paging mechanisms) for activating a group paging (GP) which reads on the claimed “point-to-multipoint (PtM) service” for a plurality of wireless transmit/receive units (WTRUs) within a PtM service user group (see Fig. 1), where the user equipment (UE) can be paged during group paging;

means (e.g., network or paging mechanisms) for assigning identities (e.g., unique UE

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identity) correlating to the same physical paging channel and paging occasion (110)

associated with group paging (see pg. 1, [0005-0006]; Fig. 1), where the frame of the paging channel has an occasion for group paging (GP) and the UE has an identity for PtP services in which an identity for group paging would be inherent.

means (e.g., UE) for selecting a physical paging channel from a list of paging channels (see pg. 2, [0008]; Fig. 1); and

means (e.g., UE) for determining a particular paging occasion (105, 110) on the selected physical paging channel, the paging occasion (105, 110) being identified by a unique radio frame number on the selected physical paging channels (see pg. 1, [0005-0006]; pg. 4, [0018], [0021], line 3-5; Fig. 1), where frame of the paging channel has a paging occasion for the UE in which the frame number would be inherent for the paging occasion of the channel (communication path). Prior Art fails to disclose having the feature means for assigning new temporary user specific identities to each of the WTRUs in response to activating the PtM service, the temporary user specific identities. However, the examiner maintains that the feature means for assigning new temporary user specific identities to each of the WTRUs in response to activating the PtM service, the temporary user specific identities was well known in the art, as taught by Le.

Le further discloses the feature means (e.g., MSC) for assigning temporary mobile subscriber identity (TMSI) which reads on the claimed “new temporary user specific identities” to each of the WTRUs in response to activating the PtM service, the temporary user specific identities (TMSI) (see col. 7, lines 45-48, 56-62; col. 12, lines 9-43; Figs. 3 “ref. 7”, 7 “ref. 728”), where the mobile is provided a TMSI which is used in a paging group.

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to combine the teachings of Prior Art and Le to have the feature means for assigning new temporary user specific identities to each of the WTRUs in response to activating the PtM service, the temporary user specific identities, in order to have a scheme for providing mobility management for terminals with multiple subscriptions, as taught by Le (see col. 3, lines 2-8).

Regarding **Claim 13**, Prior Art discloses the method of claim 1 wherein the selected physical paging channel is substantially equivalent to the identity (e.g., unique UE identity) mod K, where K is the number of physical paging channels that exist with a cell (see pg. 2, [0007-0008]; pg. 4, [0021]; pg. 1, [0005-0006]; Fig. 1), where the UE selects a physical paging channel. Prior Art fails to disclose having the feature temporary identity. However, the examiner maintains that the feature temporary identity was well known in the art, as taught by Le.

Le discloses the feature temporary mobile subscriber identity (TMSI) which reads on the claimed "temporary identity" (see col. 7, lines 45-48, 56-62; col. 12, lines 9-43; Figs. 3 "ref. 7", 7 "ref. 728"), where the mobile telephone is provided a TMSI.

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to combine the teachings of Prior Art and Le to have the feature temporary identity, in order to have a scheme for providing mobility management for terminals with multiple subscriptions, as taught by Le (see col. 3, lines 2-8).

Regarding **Claim 14**, Prior Art discloses the method of claim 2 wherein the unique radio frame number is substantially equivalent to:

$\{\text{identity div } K\} \bmod \{\text{discontinuous reception cycle length}\} + n * \{\text{discontinuous reception cycle length}\}$ (see pg. 4, [0018]; Fig. 1), where the frame has identifiers UP and GP and the identity (e.g., unique UE identity) is used to determine the frame number. Prior Art fails to disclose having the feature temporary identity. However, the examiner maintains that the feature temporary identity was well known in the art, as taught by Le.

Le discloses the feature temporary mobile subscriber identity (TMSI) which reads on the claimed “temporary identity” (see col. 7, lines 45-48, 56-62; col. 12, lines 9-43; Figs. 3 “ref. 7”, 7 “ref. 728”), where the mobile telephone is provided a TMSI.

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to combine the teachings of Prior Art and Le to have the feature temporary identity, in order to have a scheme for providing mobility management for terminals with multiple subscriptions, as taught by Le (see col. 3, lines 2-8).

Regarding **Claim 15**, Prior Art discloses the method of claim 1 wherein a paging identity unique UE identity is used to synchronize paging occasions (105, 110) of both point-to-point (PtP) and PtM services (see pg. 1, [0005-0006]; pg. 4, [0018], [0021], lines 3-5; Fig. 1), where the unique UE identity is associated with the point-to-point (UP) and point-to-multipoint (GP) paging which are synchronized within the frame of the channel (communication path). The frame has identifiers UP and GP that are equally separated by 9 slots until the next UP and GP to provide synchronization for the paging occasion. Prior Art fails to disclose having the feature a temporary WTRU identity. However, the examiner maintains that the feature a temporary WTRU identity was well known in the art, as taught by Le.

Le discloses the feature temporary mobile subscriber identity (TMSI) which reads on the claimed “temporary WTRU identity” (see col. 7, lines 45-48, 56-62; col. 12, lines 9-43; Figs. 3 “ref. 7”, 7 “ref. 728”), where the mobile telephone is provided a TMSI.

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to combine the teachings of Prior Art and Le to have the feature a temporary WTRU identity, in order to have a scheme for providing mobility management for terminals with multiple subscriptions, as taught by Le (see col. 3, lines 2-8).

Regarding **Claim 16**, Prior Art fails to disclose having the feature wherein a plurality of the WTRUs have a common paging occasion for both user specific and PtM user group paging. However, the examiner maintains that the feature wherein a plurality of the WTRUs have a common paging occasion for both user specific and PtM user group paging was well known in the art, as taught by Le.

Le discloses the feature wherein a plurality of the mobile stations (110, 1410) which reads on the claimed “WTRUs” have a common paging occasion for both user specific and PtM user group paging (see col. 12, lines 9-24; Figs. 14), where the mobile terminal during a common occasion listens to one paging subchannel for paging signals that are user specific and/or group paging.

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to combine the teachings of Prior Art and Le to have the feature wherein a plurality of the WTRUs have a common paging occasion for both user specific and PtM user group paging, in order to have a scheme for providing mobility management for terminals with multiple subscriptions, as taught by Le (see col. 3, lines 2-8).

Regarding **Claim 17**, Prior Art fails to disclose having the feature wherein, upon the occurrence of a paging occasion, the WTRUs check for both the WTRU specific paging identity and PtM user group identity. However, the examiner maintains that the feature wherein, upon the occurrence of a paging occasion, the WTRUs check for both the WTRU specific paging identity and PtM user group identity was well known in the art, as taught by Le.

Le discloses the feature wherein, upon the occurrence of a paging occasion, the WTRUs check for both the WTRU specific paging identity (e.g., TMSI) and PtM user group identity (e.g., paging group 1) (see col. 12, lines 9-24; Figs. 14), where the mobile terminal during an occasion listens to one paging subchannel for paging signals that are user specific and/or group paging.

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to combine the teachings of Prior Art and Le to have the feature wherein, upon the occurrence of a paging occasion, the WTRUs check for both the WTRU specific paging identity and PtM user group identity, in order to have a scheme for providing mobility management for terminals with multiple subscriptions, as taught by Le (see col. 3, lines 2-8).

Claims 11 and 18 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Applicant's admitted Prior Art (hereinafter Prior Art) in view of **Le et al.** (hereinafter Le) (**US 6,556,820 B1**) as applied to claim 1 above, and further in view of **Abbadessa (US 6,236,856 B1)**.

Regarding **Claim 11**, the combination of Prior Art and Le fails to disclose having the feature wherein, if a maximum number of users permitted to be associated with any one paging occasion is less than the total number of users in the paging group, one or more additional paging occasions are established for the number of users that exceed the maximum number, and pages are generated distributed across a plurality of physical paging channels and paging occasions when the PtM service is established. However, the examiner maintains that the feature wherein, if a maximum number of users permitted to be associated with any one paging occasion is less than the total number of users in the paging group, one or more additional paging occasions are established for the number of users that exceed the maximum number, and pages are generated distributed across a plurality of physical paging channels and paging occasions when the PtM service is established was well known in the art, as taught by Abbadessa.

In the same field of endeavor, Abbadessa discloses the feature wherein, if a maximum number of users permitted to be associated with any one paging occasion is less than the total number of users in the paging group, one or more additional paging occasions are established for the number of users that exceed the maximum number, and pages are generated distributed across a plurality of physical paging channels and paging occasions when the PtM service is established (see col. 14, lines 32-51; col. 7, lines 59-67; col. 5, lines 44-47; Fig. 4), where multiple paging groups can be established for paging on the timeslot numbers (TN) of the paging channels supported in a cell.

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to combine the teachings of Prior Art, Le, and Abbadessa to have the

feature wherein, if a maximum number of users permitted to be associated with any one paging occasion is less than the total number of users in the paging group, one or more additional paging occasions are established for the number of users that exceed the maximum number, and pages are generated distributed across a plurality of physical paging channels and paging occasions when the PtM service is established, in order to provide a technique for determining information about the control channel group configuration without having to wait until a cell reconfiguration takes place, as taught by Abbadessa (see col. 1, lines 37-40).

Regarding **Claim 18**, the combination of Prior Art and Le fails to disclose having the feature wherein, if a maximum number of users permitted to be associated with any one paging occasion is less than the total number of users in the paging group, one or more additional paging occasions are established for the number of users that exceed the maximum number, and pages are generated distributed across a plurality of physical paging channels and paging occasions when the PtM service is established. However, the examiner maintains that the feature wherein, if a maximum number of users permitted to be associated with any one paging occasion is less than the total number of users in the paging group, one or more additional paging occasions are established for the number of users that exceed the maximum number, and pages are generated distributed across a plurality of physical paging channels and paging occasions when the PtM service is established was well known in the art, as taught by Abbadessa.

Abbadessa further discloses the feature wherein, if a maximum number of users permitted to be associated with any one paging occasion is less than the total number of users in the paging group, one or more additional paging occasions are established for the number

of users that exceed the maximum number, and pages are generated distributed across a plurality of physical paging channels and paging occasions when the PtM service is established (see col. 14, lines 32-51; col. 7, lines 59-67; col. 5, lines 44-47; Fig. 4), where multiple paging groups can be established for paging on the timeslot numbers (TN) of the paging channels supported in a cell.

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to combine the teachings of Prior Art, Le, and Abbadessa to have the feature wherein, if a maximum number of users permitted to be associated with any one paging occasion is less than the total number of users in the paging group, one or more additional paging occasions are established for the number of users that exceed the maximum number, and pages are generated distributed across a plurality of physical paging channels and paging occasions when the PtM service is established, in order to provide a technique for determining information about the control channel group configuration without having to wait until a cell reconfiguration takes place, as taught by Abbadessa (see col. 1, lines 37-40).

Response to Arguments

6. Applicant's arguments with respect to claims 1-3, 8-18 have been considered but are moot in view of the new ground(s) of rejection.

Conclusion

7. Applicant's amendment necessitated the new ground(s) of rejection presented in this Office action. Accordingly, **THIS ACTION IS MADE FINAL**. See MPEP § 706.07(a). Applicant is reminded of the extension of time policy as set forth in 37 CFR 1.136(a).

A shortened statutory period for reply to this final action is set to expire **THREE MONTHS** from the mailing date of this action. In the event a first reply is filed within **TWO MONTHS** of the mailing date of this final action and the advisory action is not mailed until after the end of the **THREE-MONTH** shortened statutory period, then the shortened statutory period will expire on the date the advisory action is mailed, and any extension fee pursuant to 37 CFR 1.136(a) will be calculated from the mailing date of the advisory action. In no event, however, will the statutory period for reply expire later than **SIX MONTHS** from the date of this final action.

8. Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Willie J. Daniel, Jr. whose telephone number is (571) 272-7907. The examiner can normally be reached on 7:30-4:30.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Marsha D. Banks-Harold can be reached on (571) 272-7905. The fax phone

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number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 703-872-9306.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free).

WJD,JR
26 June 2005

Marsha D Banks-Harold
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